THE DETECTION OF POISONS AND STRONG DRUGS, INCLUDING THE QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATION OF MEDICINAL PRINCIPLES IN CERTAIN CRUDE MATERIALS. By DR. WILHELM AUTENRIETH, Professor in the University of Frieberg. Authorized translation from the third enlarged German edition by WILLIAM H. WARREN, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry, Medical Department of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Seventeen illustrations. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1905.

THIS book is a very well-arranged and clear treatise, presenting methods for the detection of the more common poisonous substances. Although its general plan closely follows that of a manual of chemical analysis, the style is expanded sufficiently to make it easily read. The descriptions are very clear and readily understood. Several methods of qualitative and one of quantitative analysis are usually briefly given.

The various poisons are divided into three groups, and considerations of these groups constitute the first three chapters. The fourth chapter, on poisons not in the three main groups, includes a brief account of the methods of detecting poisons in blood and the biological tests for human blood. The last chapter deals with the quantitative estimation of alkaloids and other drugs in crude materials. This subject, usually omitted in American works of this kind, has apparently reached more importance in Germany, and this part of the book should be especially useful.

The book contains about 220 pages. As a laboratory guide it is sure to prove very useful. G. C. R.

THE URINE AND FECES IN DIAGNOSIS. By OTTO HENSEL, Ph.G., M.D., and RICHARD WEIL, A.M., M.D., in collaboration with SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M.D., Ph.D. Illustrated with 116 engravings and 10 colored plates. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co., 1905.

LARGE text-books and treatises upon clinical diagnosis, books in which all the excretions and secretions of the body, as well as the blood, receive consideration, are numerous and well known; but it would be difficult to find a small volume covering just the ground contained in the present book. The microscopy and chemistry of the urine has been written of so often that the subject does not afford much chance for originality. The study of the feces has, however, been much neglected until quite recently, and it is with great satisfaction that one finds a book half of which is devoted exclusively to this important subject. In many obscure conditions a careful and systematic microscopic examination of the feces clears a doubtful point or makes a diagnosis, while, as recent work has shown, no little value must be accorded to the chemical examination in investigations upon metabolism.

The first 150 pages of the book are devoted to urinalysis, and the treatment is not strikingly different from what one finds in many other text-books upon this subject. It is, however, very good, concise, and aims at the practical side of the question. In every detail the book is modern. One finds descriptions of all the newer methods of chemical examination, especially those which have been found most useful and applicable to the clinical laboratory; while older and impracticable methods handed down from text-book to text-book have wisely been omitted. Fortunately the original references are quoted. Over 150 pages are devoted to examinations of the feces. There are full chapters upon the macroscopic and microscopic examination, an excellent *résumé* on the bacteriology of the intestinal tract, taken almost entirely from Ford's work on the subject, chapters on the chemical examination with methods for the determination of total nitrogen and fat, the characteristics in disease, and the animal parasites. One might wish, perhaps, that the parasitology had been more fully discussed. Though most of the illustrations are quite good, a few are very inefficient. Such an important cut as the one representing the ova of uncinaria duodenalis ought to have been much better.

The book, however, is really excellent, and will be of great use to student and practitioner. W. T. L.

THE NAKED-EYE ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN TEETH. By THOMAS E. CONSTANT, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Licentiate in Dental Surgery and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Bristol: John Wright & Co. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., 1905.

THE ignorance of medical men generally regarding the teeth is often noticed by dental surgeons and not infrequently in surgical clinics, and often causes unnecessary suffering on the part of their patients. We are inclined to believe that the medical profession would be better off for the perusal of this volume, which, however, is strictly anatomical and has nothing to say of those diseases for which the patient consults the physician and which yet have their origin in defective teeth.

This small book is especially designed for the use of dental students and fulfils its purpose admirably. Many of the illustrations are new and beautiful, but some of those relating to the anatomy of the mouth and neck are quite familiar. J. H. G.